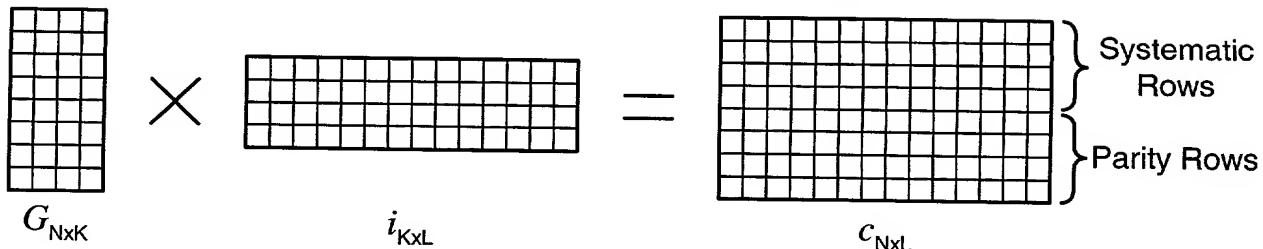


FIG. 1

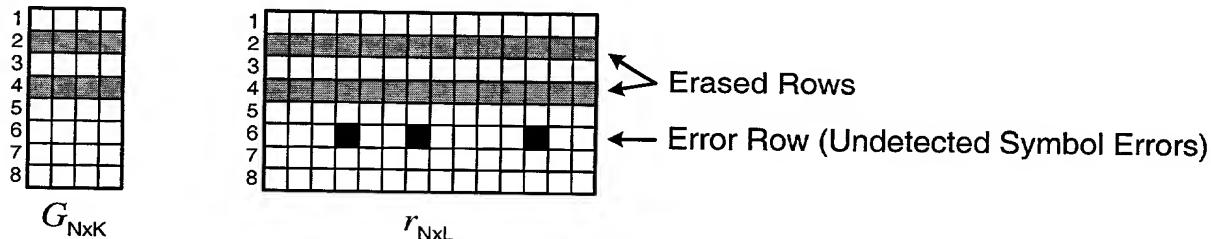
## Transmitter

Step 1: Encode an information block,  $i_{KxL}$ , by pre-multiplying it with a generator matrix,  $G_{NxK}$ , to derive a coded block,  $c_{NxL}$ .

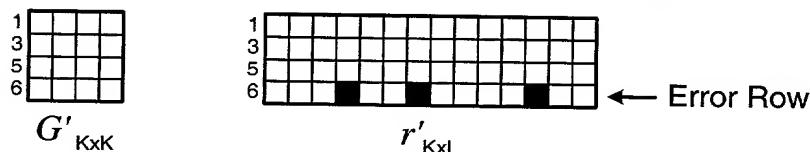


## Receiver

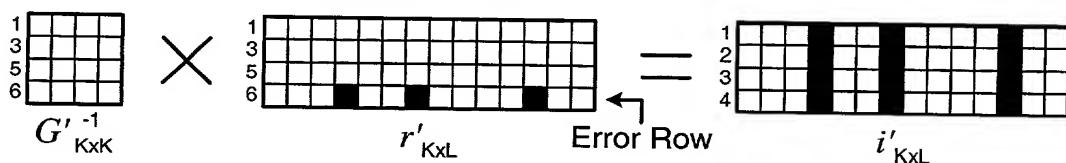
Step 2: Receive the coded block. Determine erased rows in the received block,  $r_{NxL}$ , and mark the corresponding rows of the generator matrix as erased.



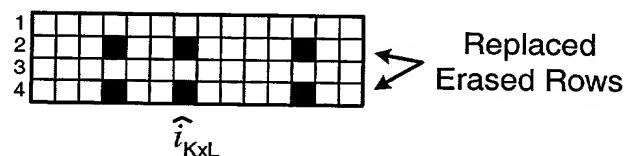
Step 3: Form a reduced received block,  $r'_{KxL}$ , with any K un-erased rows of  $r_{NxL}$ , and form a reduced generator matrix,  $G'_{KxK}$ , with K corresponding rows of  $G_{NxK}$ .



Step 4: Invert  $G'_{KxK}$ . Derive an initial estimate of the information block,  $i'_{KxL}$ , by multiplying  $G'^{-1}_{KxK}$  with  $r'_{KxL}$ .



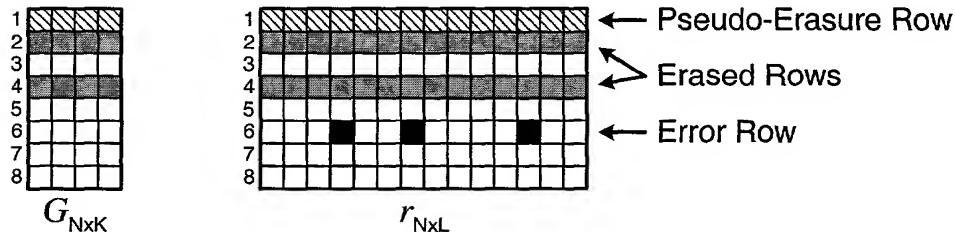
Step 5: Form an estimated information block,  $\hat{i}_{KxL}$ , by replacing the erased systematic rows of the received block,  $r_{NxL}$ , with the corresponding rows of  $i'_{KxL}$ .



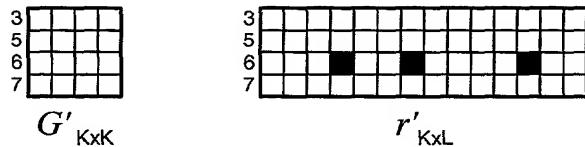
**FIG. 2**

### Receiver

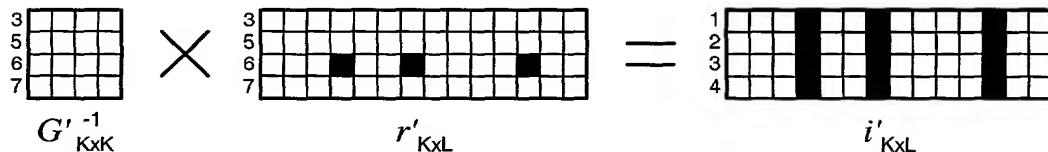
Step 3: Select an un-erased systematic row in the received block to be a pseudo-erasure row. Mark the corresponding row in the generator matrix as erased.



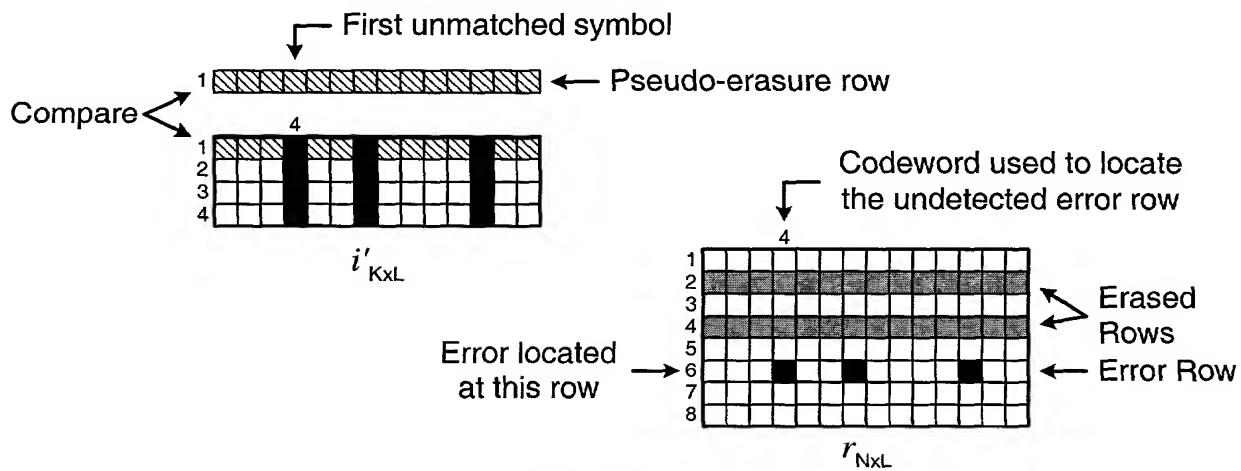
Step 4: Form a reduced received block,  $r'_{KxL}$ , with any K un-erased rows of  $r_{NxL}$ , and form a reduced generator matrix,  $G'_{KxK}$ , with K corresponding rows of  $G_{NxK}$ .



Step 5: Invert  $G'_{KxK}$ . Derive an initial estimate of the information block,  $i'_{KxL}$ , by multiplying  $G'^{-1}_{KxK}$  with  $r'_{KxL}$ .

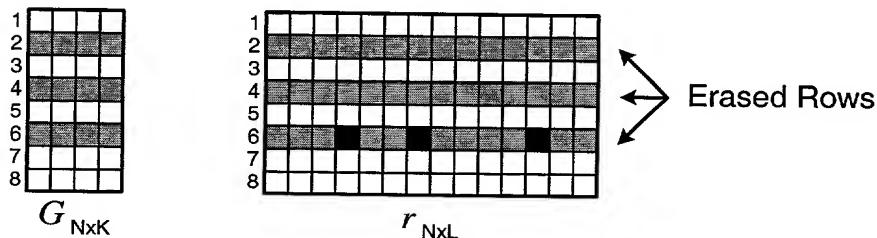


Step 6: Compare the pseudo-erasure row against the corresponding row of  $i'_{KxL}$  and identify the location of an unmatched symbol. Perform error location on a codeword corresponding to a column containing the unmatched symbol.

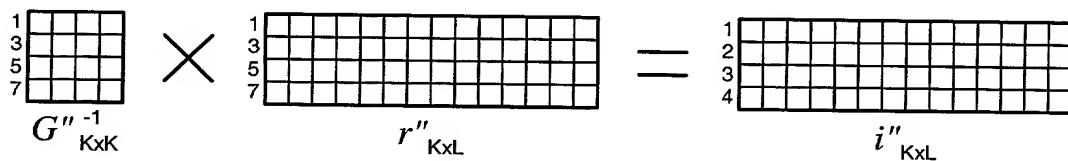


**FIG. 3A**

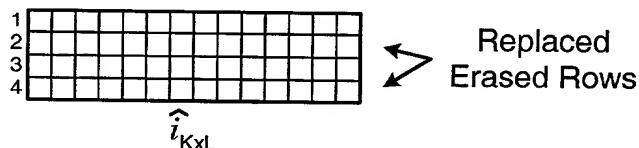
Step 7: Mark the row with the symbol error as an erased row. Mark the pseudo-erasure row as un-erased. Form a new reduced received block,  $r''_{KxL}$ , with any K un-erased rows of  $r_{NxL}$ , and form a new reduced generator matrix,  $G''_{KxK}$ , with K corresponding rows of  $G_{NxK}$ .



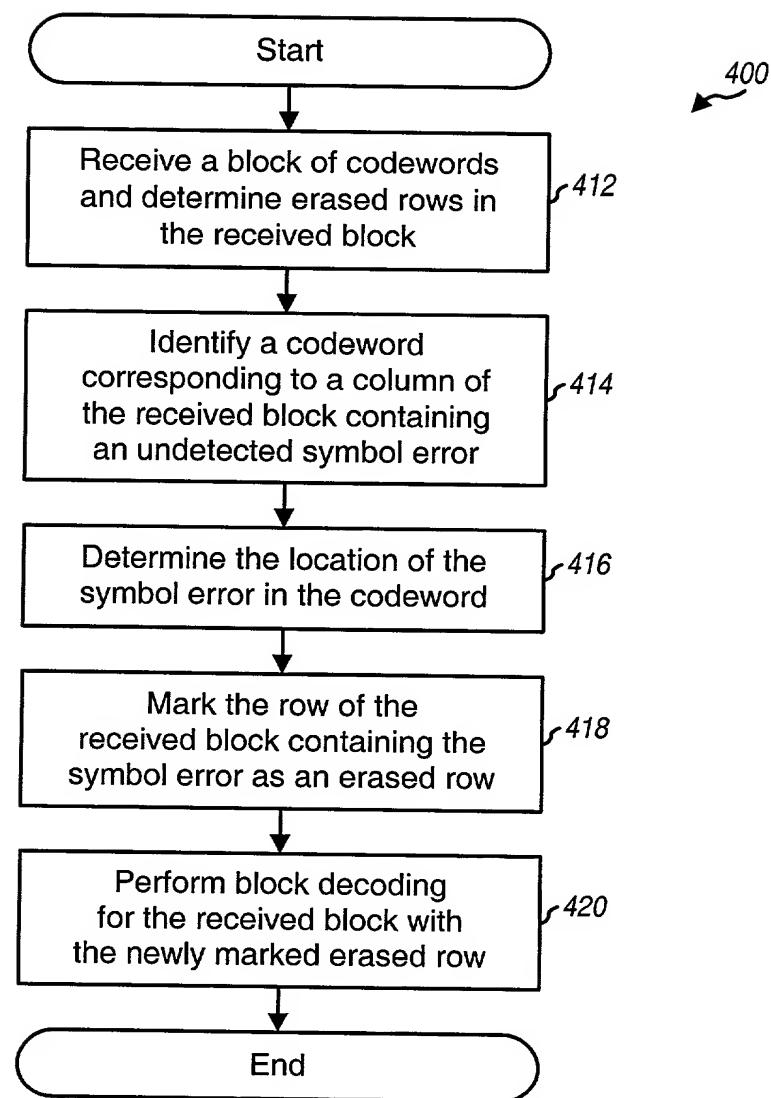
Step 8: Repeat Step 5. Invert  $G''_{KxK}$ . Derive a new initial estimate of the information block,  $i''_{KxL}$ , by multiplying  $G''_{KxK}^{-1}$  with  $r''_{KxL}$ .



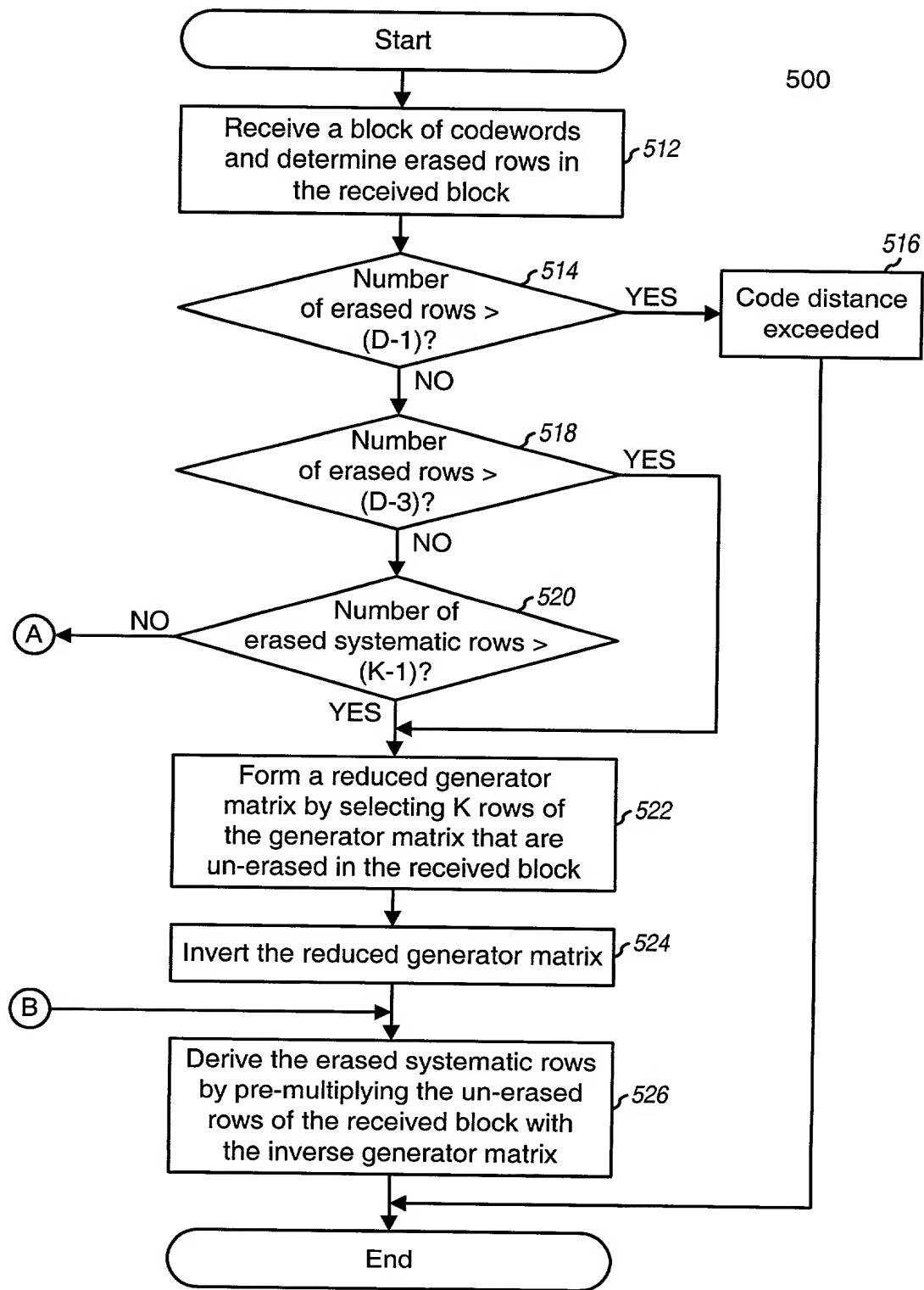
Step 9: Form an estimated information block,  $\hat{i}_{KxL}$ , by replacing the erased systematic rows of the received block,  $r_{NxL}$ , with the corresponding rows of  $i''_{KxL}$ .



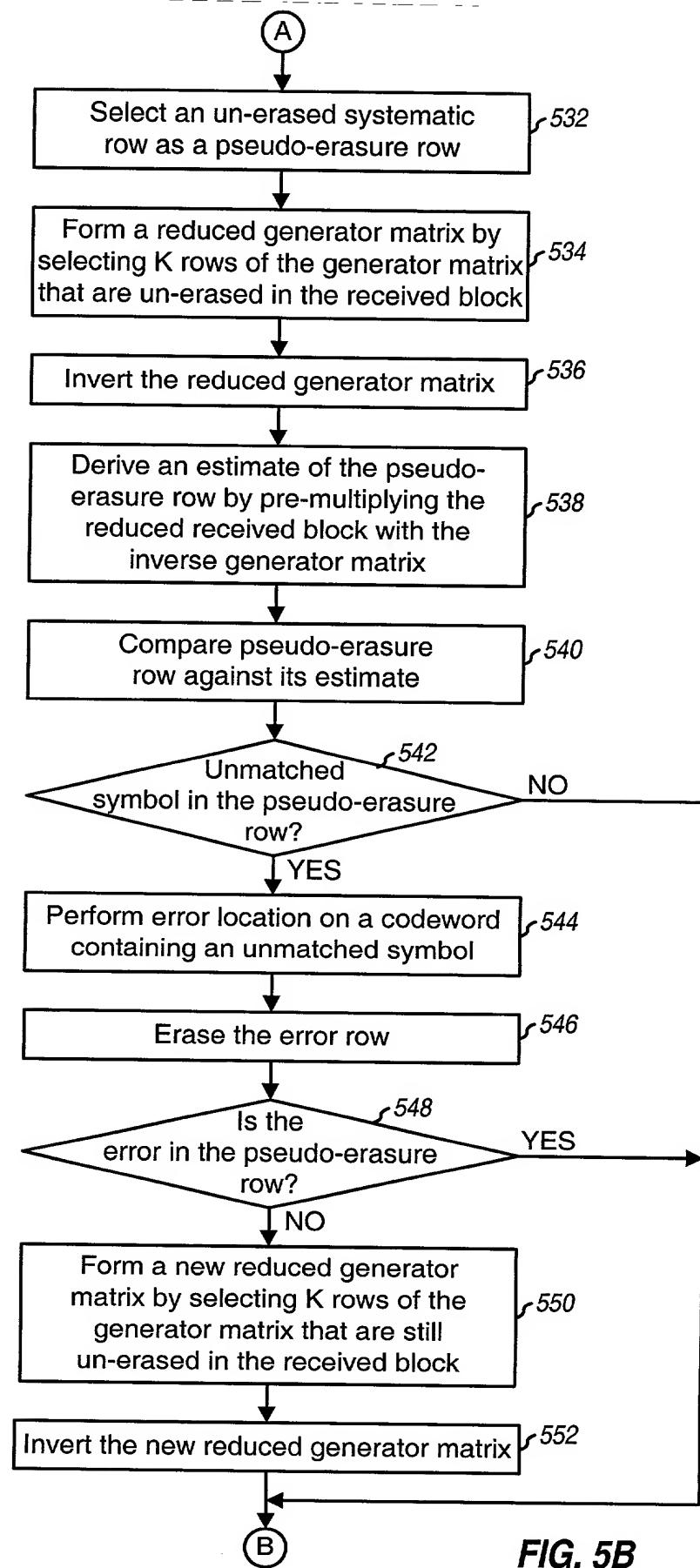
**FIG. 3B**



**FIG. 4**



**FIG. 5A**



**FIG. 5B**